



# WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE A. F. O. P., BY INSTRUCTION OF ST. LOUIS CONVENTION, DIRECTED THE OFFICERS AT HEADQUARTERS TO FURNISH A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER, FREE OF COST, TO ALL OFFICIAL LABOR PUBLICATIONS.

Containing a brief summary of important matters, affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will further the development and progress of the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR  
HEADQUARTERS

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No. 22.

## FIGHT FOR RECOGNITION

Federation of Shop Employees on Harriman Railroad System Seeks Conference With Railroad Officials.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Representatives of the Federation of Shop Employees are seeking to avert trouble on the Harriman lines. The members of the unions that compose the Federation are determined to secure recognition and are prepared to strike if the officials of the railroad system refuse to enter into negotiations with their representatives. A strike canvass has been made and the determination of the men to fight is emphasized by their almost unanimous decision to strike unless immediate attention is given their demands.

The railroad officials have met representatives of the individual unions in the past and have declared their willingness to do so in the future. They are loth, however, to do business with the Federation. The men, on the other hand, are determined that the railroad officials shall recognize the Federation and do business with its representatives. They ask that the railroad company shall enter into agreements with all shop crafts on the same day and that all agreements shall terminate on the same date. Demands for shorter hours and higher wages will be made when the time for signing the scale of the Federation arrives. A conference with representatives of the Federation and Mr. Julius Kruttschnitt, Vice President of the Harriman System, may take place in San Francisco to day. Should Kruttschnitt refuse to meet the labor officials or agree to the proposition of the Federation, a strike is said to be imminent.

## GENERAL OTIS ORDERED BEFORE THE BAR OF JUSTICE

Washington, Sept. 2.—A special to the New York World, dated Los Angeles, Aug. 30, has this to say:

"Guy Eddie, City Prosecuting Attorney, today filed in court complaints against General Harrison Gray Otis, Publisher of the Times, Henry E. Andrews, Managing Editor, and R. W. Whitney, Telegraph Editor, charging them with printing and circulating indecent matter in the Times. Justice Cheesebro, a 'good government' judge, ordered that the defendants be arraigned before him tomorrow morning."

## KIRBY A HEAT STRICKEN MEDIEVALIST

Newspaper Avers Excessive Internal Heat was Generator of Steam that Scalded Delegates at Convention of Laundrymen's Assn.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Mr. John Kirby, Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers is becoming a butt of ridicule. The Boston Globe, one of the best known newspapers in the United States, in an editorial characterized him and his recent utterances thus: "Although the telegraphic report of the U. S. Weather Bureau gave the temperature at St. Paul on Tuesday as only 62, or 14 degrees below summer heat, the thermometer in the hall where the National Laundrymen's Association was holding its convention in that city must have registered a much higher mark, or else Mr. John Kirby, Jr. was suffering from excessive internal heat. Mr. Kirby, who is president of that well known benevolent organization, the National Association of Manufacturers was entertaining the Laundrymen with his familiar medieval views on the relations between capital and labor, and in the course of his remarks he said according to the Associated Press report: 'Organized labor as represented by the American Federation of Labor is the gateway to the nation's ruin. Labor unionism of the American Federation of Labor type is to my mind a greater menace to Christian civilization than the anarchist, the Black Hand, the Molly Maguires, the Mafia, the Ku Klux Klan and the night riders.'

"In his zeal for the welfare of Christian civilization Mr. Kirby appears to have neglected all mention of the Camorra, the Janizaries, the Goths, the visigoths and ostrogoths, the Huns, Tartars and Vandals, the head hunters, the cannibals and the man-eating sharks. His list of the enemies of mankind is very incomplete."

## A WONDERFUL INVESTMENT

Washington, Sept. 2.—Workmen in Gloversville, N. Y. and Fort Worth, Tex. have discovered a marvelous investment opportunity. In both cities they are members of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.

They have just received an increase in wages of 50 cents a day, and they got it through the medium of their labor organization.

An increase of 50 cents a day amounts to \$149.50 a year, after deducting 52 Sundays and 14 days for holidays. The men who secured this handsome increase pay \$6.00 a year into the union. The union investment of \$6.00 will earn \$149.50, 2,491 per cent interest.

With previous increases in wages and reductions in the hours of labor a conservative estimate will bring the interest up to 4,982 per cent.

Every worker in the country has an opportunity to invest in an equally profitable manner.

## UNION MAYORS AND ALDERMEN ELECTED

Washington, Sept. 2.—Members of labor organizations in Miami, Fla. and Mounds City, Ill. have triumphed in the political arena.

In the former city the possessor of a union card has been elected mayor of the city, and the members have elected two aldermen to assist him in looking after the best interests of the community.

In the latter city a union man has been honored by the citizens and placed in the Mayor's chair.

### "AND A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM"

Children Become "Ministering Angels" to Three Hungry, Hopeless and Homeless News Boys.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Tired, hungry and thoroughly discouraged, Tommy Goldy, Joe Fenton and Dave Finnerman, were booted off a freight train at Elizabeth, N. J., while attempting to travel from New York to Philadelphia. They were "only newsies"; their faces and hands were begrimed with railroad dust; their clothing bore evidence of travel and much service, and their pinched faces suggested a long time between meals. It was found later that they had had nothing to eat for more than 24 hours and their diets had been exceedingly light for a week or more. Stranded in a strange country, the lads were in despair when "ministering angels" appeared in the persons of two Elizabeth newsboys, who provided a hearty meal, lodging for the night and money to take them to Philadelphia by trolley. The three wanderers were members of an organization of newsboys in Philadelphia. Their benefactors were members of the Elizabeth Newsboys Club. The latter exhibited the true spirit of unionism, and this old world would be made brighter and better if the spirit of the Elizabeth children became more general.

### RAILWAY CARMEN GET AGREEMENT

Washington, Sept. 2.—Members of the Railway Carmen's Union employed by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Co. have been successful in their negotiations with the officials of that company, and have secured a good agreement. An increase in wages and time and half for overtime has been conceded and men sent on the road to do work will be allowed pay from time of leaving their home station until they return to their home station. In addition they will be allowed 25¢ per meal and 50¢ for lodging, and board at the rate of \$20.00 per month will be allowed after the first day.

### TO ATTEND CANADIAN TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS

Washington, Sept. 2.—Frank Duffy, General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, has been instructed by his organization to be present at the convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, which opens in Calgary, Alta., on Monday, Sept. 11. He will be in Duluth on Monday, Sept. 4, and will participate in the Labor Day exercises of Duluth and Superior. During the time he is attending the convention, he proposes to take up with the officers of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the question of securing an understanding with the Canadian Government that will prevent printed supplies being held up by the customs officers.

### WOMEN MARCH IN PROTEST

Brest, France, Sept. 2.—Because the prices of provisions soared too high, women of Brest formed two processions and marched through the streets threatening the market men with violence. Before any damage was done they were met and dispersed by the police. The market men, however, immediately reduced the prices of butter and eggs and the women are highly elated over the success of their first demonstration.

## YOUTHFUL VICTIMS OF PHTHISIS

Boys, Girls and Women Forced to Encounter Disease and Death in Daily Occupation.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Of all the so-called dusty trades pearl button making is considered the most dangerous.

In New York State, one of the chief centers of this industry, an investigation has been made by the Department of Labor, and C. T. Graham Rogers, medical inspector of factories, in his report, has this to say:

"The majority of the workers employed in this industry are women and children; a large number of the children are under 16 years of age."

Quoting authorities he continues: "Dr. J. T. Arlidge, an eminent British authority, in his 'Hygiene, Diseases, and Mortality of Occupations,' states that 'cuttings, turning and drilling of mother of pearl are attended by a large amount of heavy dust, which, from its composition, operates on the respiratory organs in the same fashion and degree as mineral dust.' Speaking of the lesions produced in the lungs as a result of inhaling the dust, he refers to the findings of Dr. Greenhow as follows: 'This excellent pathologist stated that he had satisfied himself of the identity of the lung affections of these workmen with those of miners, potters, flax dressers, and other operatives exposed to inhale air charged with dust. The symptomatology, moreover, is alike between them, and especially of the long existence of shortness of breath before cough and other indications of broken down health and lung lesion evidence themselves.' Dr. Thomas Oliver, a recognized British Governmental expert, in 'Dangerous Trades' writes: 'Hist regarded this trade as extremely dangerous. He found that 15 to 16 per cent of the men engaged in this trade died from phthisis.' "

The trades union movement in its battle against phthisis and for the uplift of the workers will yet save those unfortunate women and children.

## "THE LONG AND THE SHORT OF IT."

Washington, Sept. 2.—In Haverhill, Mass. two strikes have just ended. One of them had proved to be a long and hard fought battle, the other a short and easy skirmish.

Twenty-seven months ago, members of the carpenters' union went on strike. The employer was obdurate and resorted to every method that might tend to discourage the strikers. But the members of the union refused to be coaxed, intimidated or discouraged. They finally won and are now jubilant over their victory.

Brawny members of the Horse Shoers' Union made a demand for an increased wage scale and a summer Saturday afternoon half holiday. The employers refused to grant the concessions and the men went on strike. The weather was hot and a holiday would have been very acceptable, but they hardly had time to cool off when the employers granted the concessions and they were called back to work. The strike lasted just one hour.

## AN EXCELLENT ORDINANCE

Washington, Sept. 2.—At Breese, Ill. the City Council passed an ordinance requiring all the new stationery and printed matter used by the city to bear the union label.

## WHAT OTHERS SAY OF THEM

Courts Said to Have Ranged Themselves on the Side of Beneficiaries of Special Privilege.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Under the caption: "Rich Man Fined: Poor Man Jailed" in La Follette's Magazine for June 26, Gilbert E. Roe has this to say:

"On the 20th of July last an incident occurred in the Federal District Court in New York City which was widely commented upon by the press of the country as tending to prove that there was one law for the rich man and another for the poor one in the Federal Courts. It so happened that at the time in question, two men were sentenced for the crime of smuggling. Both sentences were imposed on pleas of guilty. One was a poor man, far gone with consumption, whose frauds on the government had been trifling. The other was a rich man, a member of a large importing firm whose frauds on the government had run well over the million mark, and whose goods were sold to the fashionable trade throughout the country. The former received a prison sentence; the latter was merely fined twenty-five thousand dollars. I quote from one of the numerous editorials on this subject.

"On July 20th, while he (the Federal Judge) sat in the United States District Court in New York, two men were brought up for sentence for smuggling. One was a comparatively small offender. He pleaded guilty to frauds on the government in the weighing of importations of figs and cheese. The other was one of a syndicate of smugglers whose known and proved smuggling amounted to \$1,400,000 worth of gowns and millinery goods. The little smuggler was sentenced to three months in prison. The big smuggler was discharged with a fine of \$25,000, a fraction of what he had swindled from the government. The United States District Attorney protested, "I would rather see the defendant get one day in jail than be let off with a million-dollar fine. He visited my office and crawled on his knees and tried to kiss my hand in his efforts to get me to consent to a fine. In addition to being a leader of a gang of rich smugglers, this defendant was a bail jumper.

## RELIC OF SLAVERY EFFACED

Washington, Sept. 2.—Maintenance of Way Employees on the Georgia Railway, who, according to the statement of President Lowe of that organization (the Maintenance of Way Employees Union), have been working from sunrise to sunset, have gained a notable victory. In the future they will work 10 hours a day. The concession was gained after a short conference between officials of the union and the railroad company.

## SAILORS STRIKE IT RICH

Washington, Sept. 2.—Seamen sailing out of the Port of New York will draw \$250,000 of an increase in wages in one year as a result of the campaign of the Seamen's Union for higher wages. This amount will undoubtedly be increased later.

## NOVEL SUIT AGAINST UNION

Washington, Sept. 2.—Because the union refused to supply union workmen and because he lost a contract as a consequence, Louis orbits, a non-union contractor of Toledo, O. has sued the Plumbers' Union of that city for \$300.

## WHY REPUBLICS FALL

Warning Note Sounded by President Samuel Gompers at a Meeting Under The Auspices of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly.

Washington, Sept. 2.—While speaking to a gathering in Denver, Colo., President Gompers startled his audience by sounding a significant warning note. Speaking of the fall of republics, he said: "As Americans we have been fortunate; we have a faculty for overcoming obstacles. Through all turmoils and despite national upheavals we have somehow landed on all fours safely. From the time of the framing of the constitution, a network of difficulties has been overcome. We have become a nation of optimists and self-sufficient and for that very reason we often fail to appreciate the dangers that confront us, dangers not so much from without as from within. The common conception is that Rome fell a victim to Marauders outside; in reality, that republic fell, as others have done, to growing weakness and dangers within."

"The decadence of fallen republics was due to men of wealth arrogating to themselves first power, then titles, charters, concessions, privileges and immunities. They took away from the masses their means of protesting, and in doing so they resorted to issuing edicts and making laws denying to the people the right to associate. All laws and statutes and the heroic pages of the ages show that when the people were deprived of the right to associate they became docile and servile."

Addressing a monster gathering in Salt Lake City, Utah, President Gompers electrified his audience. An excerpt from his address follows:

"Organized labor has always contended for equality of opportunity, equality of rights, equality of the hours of labor and equality of remuneration for men and for women."

"There is no greater question being considered by the people of today than the labor question. The great unrest among the people is world wide. Here and there uprisings among the workers are tangible evidences of the importance of this question."

"Some there are who would dodge the labor question, who would doom it to oblivion and consign the agitators to a warmer place. But to these the men who toil must reply that they are not the creators of the unrest. What there is that is wrong and that occasions this unrest and these uprisings is not because of us, but in spite of us. Should the man who discovers the fire and sounds the alarm be condemned as the man who starts the flames? No man believes present conditions are a finality."

"Great wealth, magnificent structures, stately mansions, beautiful paintings, wonderful statuary are all the product of toil. Money possesses no intrinsic value until it receives the magic touch of the hand of labor. The greatest thing in modern life is labor. The productivity of labor means greater opportunities and larger enterprises. The world cannot live, progress cannot be made, civilization cannot continue except through the agency of labor."

"The men and women who toil are beginning to ask if they were brought into this world simply to produce wealth; if they are simply human machines without an element of manhood and womanhood in them. They are beginning to feel that their Creator endowed them not only with life, but with sensibilities and feelings of love, hopes and aspirations. Men and women who toil are beginning to consider that all the gifts of the toil of those bygone days shall not be for the exclusive use of those who do not toil and do not produce wealth."

Edmonton, Alta.—Bakery & Confectionery Workers get 20 per cent increase in wages and a reduction in hours of from four to five a day.



## DEATH GATHERS THEM IN

Ground Strewn With Dead, Dying and Maimed Victims of Horrible Railroad Catastrophes.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Organized labors' demand for railroad legislation, looking to the safety of the employed and the public has received added stimulus in the two latest railroad catastrophes in which twenty-seven boys, girls, men and women were mangled and slain, and eighty-six were maimed and injured. Young and old were hurled into eternity without time for preparation, scores of homes are filled with grief and disconsolation and may physical wrecks will linger for a little while, victims of the death dealing railroads.

Speeding eastward behind time Lehigh Valley train No. 4 ran into a spreading rail on a trestle over Canadaigua Creek, N. Y. and two day coaches from the mid section of the train plunged downward 40 feet striking the east embankment like a pair of projectiles, killing 27 and injuring 76 people.

The cars were smashed into a crumbled mass of wood, metal and glass, under which lay a hundred beings, many of them dead, others shrieking in the death agony, others pleading in heart rending tones for aid, and others making a desperate effort to extricate themselves from the death dealing trap. Many a battle field had claimed fewer victims.

Running 50 miles an hour to make up lost time train No. 43 on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad was wrecked at Kinsey. Ten passengers were seriously injured, one probably fatally. It is thought the accident was caused by a spreading rail. Two coaches were derailed, one completely turned over.

It will be noted that both trains were trying to make up time, and that both accidents were caused by spreading rails. A few more maintenance of way employes, and a shorter work day for those already employed would have been the means of preventing both catastrophes.

## LABOR CHIEF HONORED

Washington, Sept. 2.—Pittsburg's City Council elected Peter J. McArdle as Councillor to succeed one of two councilmen who had resigned. The election adds strength to the council and is a well merited honor, conferred on a spirited citizen.

Mr. McArdle is General President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and is held in high esteem in Trades Union circles. He has been a resident of Pittsburg for six years and became prominent in city affairs by his good judgment in municipal matters, particularly by his participation in the recent movement for a new city charter and his advocacy of such vital principles of good government as the initiative and referendum.

He will represent the people, and the workers of Pittsburg are in hearty accord with the action of the Council in electing him to the responsible office of councillor. He will be a candidate for the office of councillor at the election next Fall.

Carpenters at Derby, Ct., gained increase in wages of 25 cents a day after a strike of two days.

Stove mounters at Toledo, O. and Rome, Georgia have been successful in their campaigns for an increased wage scale and a shorter work day.

## WOMEN WORKERS REBEL

Women Performing Laborious Tasks for \$2.25 a Week Get Strike Fever and Improve Their Conditions.

Washington, Sept. 2.—One of the incidents of the recent London strike is graphically described by Reynolds's Newspaper, the great English radical sheet, as follows:

"Bermondsey is the center of a women's strike, which has brought 15,000 women out, and closed down dozens of big factories across the river. There are more women workers in Bermondsey than in any other part of London. The strike is an offshoot of the great dock dispute. At the height of the Carmen's dispute some firms closed, owing to the impossibility of getting raw material. The women thus turned away seem to have caught the strike fever and determined that they would not go back until they too had got a redress of grievances. Concessions are being won from employers right and left, and already 5,000 women have gone back to work on much better terms. It was high time something was done for the weak and unorganized mass of women laborers. The average weekly earnings of a woman in one of these jam and tin box works is put at 9s. Hundreds of girls get even less than that for a week's work. At the jam works work is really work. The women have to carry about all day three gallon jars full of hot pulp."

Miss Mary MacArthur and other leaders of the National Federation are negotiating with the employers separately. Among the concessions already made are these: Messrs Pinks, the jam makers have granted a 2s. advance all around; ten per cent on all piece rates, and a larger number employed in the Crown Cork Works, in the same district were to have increases of from 6d. to 1s. a week.

### FOR THE UPLIFT

Washington, Sept. 2.—New unions are springing up all over the continent. Latest reports show formation of the following local unions: Milk Handlers and Tailors, Columbus, Mo; Laundry workers and Truck Handlers, Kansas City; Federal Union, Eldon, Mo; Federal Union, Linton, Col; Teamsters and Tailors, Asbury Park, N. J.; Carmen, Pittsburg, Pa.; Carmen, Freedom, Pa.; Trades and Labor Council, E. Palestine, O., Track Layers and Postal Clerks, Logan, O.; Machinists' Helpers, Paris, Texas; Structural Iron Workers, Bakers and Central Labor Union, Fort Worth, Texas; Waiters, Palestine, Tex.; Street Car Men, Montreal; Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, and Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Sydney, N. S.; Tailors, Palestine Tex., Virginia, Minn., Kansas City, Mo. and Wilmington, N. C.; Railroad Clerks, Mattoon, Ill.; Musicians, Farmington, Ill.; Coopers, Peoria, Ill.; Stationary Firemen, Haverhill, Mass.; Carpenters, Albion, Mich.

### CONTRIBUTES TO McNAMARA DEFENSE FUND

Washington, Sept. 2.—The International Glove Workers' Union at its convention held in Milwaukee, Wis., levied an assessment of 25 cents to be applied to the McNamara defense fund. It was also decided to extend the jurisdiction of the organization and embrace the canvas glove workers. Since the convention closed the independent Glove Workers' Union of Fulton County, N. Y. have voted to affiliate with the International Union.



## FOR UNION SHOPS

Nine Thousand Metal Workers in Germany Take Stand for Union Shops and Over Twenty Thousand are Locked Out.

Dresden, Sept. 2.—The contest between the Employers' Assn. and the Metal Workers' Union has been intensified by reason of the latest act of the employers in locking out the metal workers in Dresden and Chemnitz, an industrial center about 39 miles west of the capitol of Saxony.

On July 29 the metal workers in Thuringia demanded increased wages and that in cases of differences between employers and individual workmen, the employers should deal with the trade union and not directly with the individual. The employers agreed to increase wages but later locked out 9,000 men when the union refused to withdraw its latter proposal.

At Leipzig about 400 metal workers went on strike for a general increase in wages and reduction in the hours of labor. The employers locked out 600 and later increased the number to 10,000 about 60 per cent of the number employed by members of the Employers' Association. The number of locked out men has been increased by the lock outs at Dresden and Chemnitz.

## LABOR DISPUTES IN FRANCE

Paris, Sept. 2.—The French Labor Department reports 155 strikes and 3 lock outs in June. In 140 of the new disputes 18,125 workers took part as compared with 21,193 who took part in 169 disputes in the previous month.

Of 181 new and old disputes reported to have terminated 32 ended wholly in favor of the workers and 69 wholly in favor of the employers, while 80 were compromised.

## MUNICIPAL EMPLOYMENT FOR LOCKED OUT WORKERS

Christiania, Norway, Sept. 2.—In many localities steps have been taken to provide employment for those affected by the lock out in mining, woodworking and paper making industries.

About 32,000 workers have been directly affected by the dispute.

## DOCK WORKERS GAIN CONCESSION

St. Petersburg, Russia, Sept. 2.—Of the twelve thousand dock laborers in this city, who have been on strike for more pay, a large majority have returned to work under a settlement that will greatly increase wages.

## JAPS DISCOURAGE MILITARISM

Washington, Sept. 2.—That the workers of Japan are awakening is evidenced from the fact that the cabinet has decided to resign because Premier Katsura after carrying out his entire domestic and foreign program failed in his proposal to increase the strength of the army and navy.

The Asahi is responsible for the statement and the paper declares that the Emperor will appoint Marquis Satonji Premier, and that the Seiyukai or liberal party will organize the new cabinet.

## IT IS A WINNER

Postal Savings Bank Advocated and Championed by the A. F. of L. Proves a Great Success.

Washington, Sept. 2.—In 1893, the American Federation of Labor began an agitation for the establishment of Postal Savings Banks. It showed in a practical manner the desirability for the establishment of such a system, and conducted a long and vigorous campaign in its favor. Undismayed by opposition, it continued the movement until postal savings banks were established by act of Congress.

The judgment of the American Federation of Labor has been found good. Thirty-eight first class savings depositories have been designated by Postmaster General Hitchcock and those already open for business have been patronized in a manner that shows the need of such an institution.

In the first 12 days of their operation the first four first class post offices designated as postal savings banks received in deposit, aggregating sums as follows: New York, \$53,029; Chicago, \$108,316; Boston, \$26,722; St. Louis, \$19,981.

A report issued at London shows that during 1910 the cash received by the British Post Office Savings Banks from depositors amounted to \$224,000,000; \$5,709,251 realized by the sale of government stock, \$2,834,650 of dividends credited to depositors, \$3,550,190 credited as payment under annuities and insurance contracts, and \$1,448 government stock transferred to the depositors own names in the books of the Bank of England. Repayments in 1910 totaled \$223,183,437, the balance due at the close of the year to all depositors, inclusive of interest to Dec. 31 being \$821,907,151.

## A WISE APPOINTMENT

Washington, Sept. 2.—In appointing W. J. French as one of the members of the Industrial Accident Board, Governor Johnson of California has paid a tribute to integrity, courage and ability.

The Board was authorized under the provisions of the Employers Liability Act passed by the last Legislature and approved by the Governor.

Their duties will be immediately entered upon by the appointees, and the salary will be \$3,600 a year.

Mr. French is a resident of San Francisco and is recognized as one of the champions of unionism in that city. He is a past president of the San Francisco Typographical Union and has rendered valuable assistance to the Labor Council and the California State Federation for many years. His sterling character, intellectual ability, high moral courage and sturdy spirit of unionism has gained the admiration and confidence of his fellow unionists and his appointment is a popular one. The board will have in him one who will unceasingly guard the interests of every injured worker.

He has been editor of the Clarion for three years and while acting as such has paved the way for much that has been accomplished in labor's behalf in the Legislature at Sacramento this year.

At the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor he was appointed and acted as assistant secretary.